power plants in Spain because they're worried about $CO_2$. Yet, nuclear power plants don't make any $CO_2$ at all.

In fact, the chart next to my good friend from Iowa there, the chart is a blowup of that little tiny card in the top left corner that's clipped on there. That little tiny pellet that's the size of two pencil erasers, if you have a couple of those, it takes just—let's see, if you have two of those, it takes all of the energy you need to heat your house for 1 year. Two of those little tiny pellets. Yet, you're talking about two times 149 gallons of oil or 2 tons of coal or the equivalent of two times 17,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

And so if you're really serious about stopping $CO_2$, aside from the flatulence of the sheep in Australia and all, look, nuclear is clearly the logical thing for us to do.

If you could pop the next chart up there, too. These are the sources of emission-free electricity. If you take a look at it, nuclear right now, that's making no $CO_2$ emissions, is 73 percent. Yet, there's no discussion at all about what is going to be done with nuclear. That just seems to be—I mean, what we are really talking about is just a good excuse to tax people. And I'm afraid.

I don't want to ramble on too far, but it seems so odd that Spain would basically shut down nuclear in the name of trying to protect against $CO_2$. I mean the engineer in me just says these people have drunk some kind of Kool-Aid.

The thing that was frightening—and I will conclude with this—about the Spanish system, was that the country sold off licenses to people to make their clean energy that was solar and wind. And the government would guarantee you a really high rate of electricity if you bought solar panels if you bought one of these licenses.

So the people would give these licenses. You've got all these people with licenses. They're buying solar panels and windmills. As they do that, they feed that electricity into the grid, and they get paid a good chunk of change for it, which then of course is then passed on to the taxpayers.

They have had a 30 percent increase in electric rates in the last couple of years for the consumer. But for industry, in a year and a half, it's been a 100 percent increase. Here's the bad thing. When the wind and the solar don't cooperate, they tell the aluminum manufacturer, they tell the steel manufacturer, Shut your plant down.

Guess what those aluminum and steel manufacturers are doing? They're moving out of Spain. That's why they have got a 17½ percent unemployment over there.

And so I don't think we really want to follow Spain's example. They create this system where now, politically, they can't put the genie back in the bottle because you have all these people on the take and you politically can't say we're going to take away your lucrative business of making all of this electricity because they bought windmills and solar panels which don't work when the sun isn't shining or the wind isn't blowing.

It's a really amazing thing. I sure hope America doesn't go down this big old tax thing. I yield back to my good friend from Iowa and your leadership.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Thanking the gentleman from Missouri, and reclaiming my time, I would add to the statement he's made—and I'm quite impressed with the attention the gentleman must have paid at that presentation that morning—but to look at the situation in Spain, the highest unemployment in the industrialized world; 17½ percent, as the gentleman from Missouri has said. Over 100 percent increase in industries' electricity costs, and the idea that 20 percent of the electricity in Spain is generated by wind, which pushes up against the threshold of anybody in the country, anybody in the world that lays out these standards.

If you could produce 20 percent of your electricity by wind, that's way up against the threshold because we know that wind doesn't blow all the time. It lays down often at night, it doesn't always blow when you need the electricity. You have to have backup systems, you have to have gas-fired generators that can be fired up to take care of that demand when the wind is not blowing.

But, additionally, another statement that the gentleman from Missouri didn't make is how the Sicilian Mafia stepped in and was engaged in the brokering of licenses that determined who would be building the wind generation plants in Spain and the companies that would be building them and the inefficiencies that came from that, let alone the corruption that came from it.

Whenever you have government involved in brokering out licenses that has to do with who's going to be providing something that's not demanded by the market, I think exposes a great flaw in this. And the government of Spain about 7 or 8 years ago decided they wanted to be the world's leader in renewable energy. They set about going down that path.

Following that path to become the world's leader in renewable energy, they achieved it. But they also achieved the highest unemployment in the industrialized world—17½ half percent—a 100 percent increase in industries' electricity costs. They brought in the Mafia from Sicily, the Sicilian Mafia, that would be brokering the licensures along with some people in Spain, I'm convinced, and now they have a situation that so many people are bought into it that they can't step away and say that was a colossal mistake, and if we're going to save the economy of Spain, we have to pull the plug on this renewable energy idea.

This greenest of countries in the industrialized world, Spain, has the most stressed economy in the industrialized world and, in big part, because they have bought into this vast green concept of American energy.

So, as we flow with this, I see a posture of eagerness on the part of the gentlelady from Wyoming, Mrs. LUMMIS.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Thank you, Mr. KING. You do such a nice job of laying out these issues. I want to thank Mr. AKIN for including me in his last hour as well.

The chart that was just placed up on the board illustrates something that is a new phenomenon in terms of the debate about renewable energies that I had not heard before arriving here in Washington—and that is objection by the environmental community to something called industrial-scale wind farms and industrial-scale solar farms.

So even the advocates of renewable energy in terms of wind and solar are saying, Yes, we embrace wind energy and solar energy, but we do not want them done in industrial scale because it consumes so much land, it creates view sheds that have too many wind turbines on it, too many solar panels on it, and that we don't want them.

And we are seeing efforts by Members of Congress when, coupled with environmental groups, to prevent large-scale wind farms and large-scale solar facilities in deserts and in areas where one might think would be appropriate for wind and solar, such as places where the wind blows and the sun shines. But, nevertheless, the problem seems to be the industrial scale that is being proposed for these facilities.

Well, as you and I know, Mr. KING, unless you do these on industrial scales, you can't possibly promote them as a larger component of our industrial energy mix. In fact, if you blanketed the entire State of Ohio with wind turbines, it would produce annually the equivalent amount of energy as one square mile of Wyoming coal.

Now, Wyoming coal comes in square miles, which is very unusual for those of you from the East who are used to underground mines. We have something called surface mines, where you may have 30 to 100 feet of overburden, which is essentially the soil on top of the coal. And then you will uncover 100-foot coal seams. They are 100 feet level of coal, with no striations of anything but coal in between.

So all you have to do is scrape off and save the overburden—the soil—pile it up, recover the coal, scoop it out, load it in trucks, load it in rail cars, and then put the top soil back in the same contours as it was before you began mining, reclaim the surface to a condition that is equivalent to or superior to the condition of the surface of the ground before you even began to recover the coal, and put it back to normal with ground for sage grouse, for rabbits, for snakes, and perfect, perfect ground cover.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Will the gentlelady yield?

Mrs. LUMMIS. So it is a wonderful resource.

Mr. KING of Iowa. For snakes?

Mrs. LUMMIS. Snakes and rabbits. They seem to go together. I was at a